

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 18th, 1898.

NUMBER 3

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1870.

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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
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The standard remedy against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver and kidneys. Cures head aches, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and rheumatism in its incipient forms. Mixed with their milk, it purifies and freshens with children. It is also a valuable relief for women suffering from indigestion and nervousness. It can be taken freely as a beverage, and is only asking for itself that it should be a dangerous poison in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

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No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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Reserve fund .. £500,000 ..

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Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

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Repairs to ships, Locomotives, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

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P. O. Box 774.

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Paid up .. £400,000
Reserve fund .. £600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfândega

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Established in Hamburg on 1st December, 1887, by the Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Deutsche Bank in Hamburg.

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(Circular 201)

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Manchester and Liverpool.
District Banking Company Limited, London
Union Bank of London, London
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfândega.

Authorized by Decree No. 89, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital .. £1,500,000
Realized do .. 900,000
Reserve fund .. 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

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Reserve fund .. 300,000

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rua da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France.
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France.
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Union Bank of London, Limited.
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Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.
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The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice .. 2%
With notice .. 4%
6 months .. 4%
12 months .. 5%
12 months .. 6%

Directors: Ad Interim:

John F. L.

Albert Cabaret.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money, 1 box for £2/0/0, 4 dozen boxes for £12/0/0 and one dozen boxes for £2/0/0.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The situation continues unchanged—that is unsettled—at Montevideo.

The *Progreso* of Buenos Aires inaugurated a Hoe press on the 1st inst, which prints 24,000 copies an hour.

The December receipts of the Buenos Aires custom-house were \$9,857,794.38 gold, and \$19,754,651.81 paper.

It is announced that the Argentine president refuses to sanction the purchase of a new ironclad, because of the "difficult financial condition of the country." This is good sense.

Theft seems to be a fairly prosperous business in Buenos Aires. Last year the thefts and robberies reported to the police amounted to \$1,979,474.64, of which \$167,226.85 in money and the balance in other property.

Trouble is again brewing between Argentina and Chile, over that wretched boundary question. One of the referees, a Sr. Moroni, has assigned a piece of territory to the Argentines, which the Chileans consider theirs. Great excitement follows, and our newspaper advises the military occupation of the contested territory.

The leading salariedists of Montevideo met on the 20th ult. and unanimously resolved to represent to the Rural Association the necessity of suppressing or at least reducing the present export duties on live stock and on slaughter house products as the only means of relieving their important industry from its present depression.

The number of fires that have been taking place lately is very great and in few of the cases has it been possible to arrive at the origin of the conflagration. The insurance companies have had to pay various claims lately but it is believed that some of the fires did not break out by accident. Business is such that sometimes an insurance policy will save later losses. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 6.

Mail advices from Montevideo announce that the contract has been signed transferring the concession of the Western railway and Sauer port works from J. R. Melici & Co. to a British syndicate represented in Montevideo by Mr. Murray Wilson and Dr. Jose M. Castellano. The price is £3,000,000, which is the value of the concessions, properties, port works and 350 kilometres of railway line which have to be completed within 3 years.

Tanguito, the great tenor, has at last signed a contract to sing again in this city next season, he having agreed to do so in exchange for three hundred and fifty thousand lias. Not many people can say that they receive this sum for singing twice or three times in the week for about three months only. —*Times*, Buenos Aires. It may be had taste on our part, but we would not give three hundred and fifty reis to hear the fellow. We can hear belting enough outside an opera-house.

The declared exports from Montevideo to the United States last year were:

Bacon ..	\$ 10,512.80
Beef extract ..	93.75
Glue ..	6,934.65
Dried hides ..	751,755.95
Skins ..	2,228.64
Jerked beef (bawdy) ..	24,168.96
Horse hair ..	37,783.48
Wool ..	61,504.94
Total ..	\$ 848,018.78

A general strike of drivers and machinists on all the Argentine railways commenced at midnight on Wednesday, paralysing railway traffic. It is of an unprecedented character, being directed, not against the companies, but against the monstrous practice of Argentine justice, which every time a railway accident occurs, arrests the driver of the train and keeps him in prison for an indefinite period, although he may be most obviously blameless. Several drivers have recently been arrested in this fashion and their companions have resolved to strike until they are released. We must say that we have every sympathy with the men. This is not the only abuse of River Plate justice, too, rather, against which we would like to see a general strike. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 31.

Writing this day twelve months ago, we spoke of the year 1897 as one of stagnation, retrogression and disaster, a black year in the history of the republic. We may apply the same words with even greater force to 1897. The year began with gloom and reaction; it ran the greater part of its course in civil war, producing amidst other evils, economical and financial depression that brought us to the very brink of serious disaster; and then, after a transient gleam of hope and reaction, it comes to a close amid a situation of unprecedented political chaos and uncertainty, in which the immediate horizon is beset with heavy clouds that may or may not portend a renewal of civil strife. It has, moreover, been stained by the assassination of a ruler, although the circumstances under which this occurred were such as to relieve the crime of much of its horror, and to make it appear as an act of irregular justice. Of such a year, we think perhaps the less said the better, and we will therefore make our remarks as brief as possible. The main difference between the situation now and that twelve months ago, is that now there is still certain room for hope which did not exist then, though the situation at the moment of writing is so critical that a decisive step may have been taken before these lines are in circulation. —*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 1.

as dark sud. I would like to spend my S
day holidays in that charming sport every
and then

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Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professions or business—Portuguese, French, mathematics, science, etc.
Good play ground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development.

C. H. HOTT, B. A. Cambridge.

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Established 1854

CAPITAL . . . £2,000,000

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AO MOINHO DE OURO.

Large Chocolate factory and Coffee mills.
The most important in Brazil.

RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

Its products compare favorably with imported, foreign chocolates, as proved by its extraordinarily large sales.

Depot in São Paulo:

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"A CARBONICA."

L. E. Chatenay, Proprietors.

Manufacturers of
MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water,

Quinine Tonic,

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Seltzer Water

Gas Waters,

etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe.
Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

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REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

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We have the best equipped repair shop in Rio.—The only place where enamelling is done by baking and tire punctures and cuts are repaired by vulcanizing AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We also carry a full line of Sundries.

Several good cheap bicycles in stock and a large consignment of STANDARD HIGH GRADE WHEELS SHORTLY.

Give us a trial and we will do our best to please you.

ALBERT C. KING & Co.

190, Rua da Alfandega.

All orders for enamelling must be given on or before Thursday of each week, for delivery on the following Monday.

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67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Choice "Chicken d'Alface" and "Monte-trail" in barrels ready for bottling.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary in a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Colégio 458.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 18th, 1898.

NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, which reduces the currency price of this paper to less than half its original rate, the local currency subscription rate will be increased to 100000, or 500 reis per copy, on and after 1st March next.

It ought to be apparent to the government that the policy of increasing taxation is not a good one for increasing the revenue. Up to a certain point it may yield good results, but beyond that it causes a decrease in business and a diminished revenue. During the past year the commercial movement in this city was very much restricted, because of diminished importation and diminished consumption. To the great majority the increased prices of goods appear to be real. They do not understand the depreciation of the currency, consequently the price of 35000 for what was formerly sold at 15000 is a genuine increase in the cost. As there are a great many whose incomes have not been increased, these higher prices imply a serious burden, and cause a very great decrease in consumption. It should be the aim of the government to lessen the burdens on these people just as far as it may be possible. On the necessities of life the taxes should be low, otherwise many will be compelled to suffer privation. The tendency has been to place the burden of taxation on necessities, which compels the poor to pay more in proportion to their means than the rich. This is grossly unjust, and it is also bad policy. The strength of a nation is not in its accumulated fortunes, but in a high average of distributed wealth. If the poor are comfortably housed, clothed, fed and educated, and are profitably employed, they will be better citizens than the rabble living on the verge of starvation. The tendency in all of our American republics at the present time is to protect the interests of the rich, rather than those of the poor. The great monopolies are able to control legislation, to defeat justice, and to make their own terms with labor. It is not easy to correct all this in a day, but in our opinion every newspaper and influence should be used to restrain the tendency, step by step, to enrich the rich and to impoverish the poor. Let us have lower taxes for the poor man's food and clothing, and higher taxes on the rich man's income.

SOME weeks ago one of our Argentine exchanges stated that the government of that country had sought to make the concession of free *pratique* to steamers conditional on their carrying the mails without charge. The object of these concessions is to enable steamers to discharge and clear within a brief space of time, their agents becoming responsible for them. Without such concession, the law usually requires the settlement of all questions prior to the steamer's clearance. The custom, then, is purely commercial in character, and ought not to be complicated with others. The Argentine government, however, seems to look upon it as a favor, for which conditions may be arbitrarily exacted. And the worst of it is that the condition first exacted is essentially parasitical in character, and will constitute a grave injustice. The government has no right whatever to exact the free carriage of mails, either by a steamer, a railway, or a stage coach. A steamer costs a large sum of money, and the expense of maintaining and running it is not small. Its owner therefore is entitled to charge remunerative rates on everything carried, whether it belongs to the government or to private individuals. And, although carriage of the mails constitutes a species of public service, the simple fact that the government obliges the individual to pay postage, which is merely a tax to cover expenses, renders it obligatory that all agencies employed in such carriage should be adequately paid. For the government to exact postage, and then, on the other side, to exact free carriage, is clearly to swindle. We can not conceive what object a government can have in obliging private individuals, or companies, to render public services free. It is grossly unjust for it constitutes a great inequality. All citizens are taxed to meet the expenses of government, but some citizens are still further required to render the services free for which these taxes are levied. If postage is collected to cover the expenses of transporting the mails, then everyone engaged in that service is entitled to payment, the steamship owner as well as the postman. And for the same reason the railway companies are just as much entitled to collect fares from the postman, as the railway companies are to charge for the carriage of mails. If everyone is paid, then no unfairness will exist and no injustice will be done. There can be no objection to charging the public for the full cost of the service, no matter what the rates may be, for no one surely could defend obligatory free service from the few in order to keep down the expense. If the Argentine government insists on enforcing this condition, we trust the matter will not only be brought before the postal union, but that the subject will be brought to the attention of every commercial body in the world.

THE results of the police inquiry into the assault on the President on 5th November last and the assassination of Marshal Bittencourt, minister of war, was made public on the 12th inst., and the documents have been turned over to the courts for further action. The general opinion is that the police have shown much skill and ability in the investigation and have made out a strong case, but this is of course very largely a matter of political prejudice. The parties implicated have a strong political following, and it is natural that their friends should seek to minimise the indictment. Making all due allowance for political bias in the development of the case, it must be admitted that it is very strong. Twenty persons are implicated in the conspiracy, and though many do not think that it proves criminal complicity on the part of some, it still shows that they knew of the plot and its object. That such a man as the Vice President should be mixed up in the affair, is almost incredible. He had no occasion to consort with such men as Deodaciano and Marcellino, nor to seek the overthrow of his chief. His friends insist that he was no party to the assassination, and that his letter to Hassel-

mann, asserting that he would soon be occupying the President's place, referred only to the anticipated deposition of Prudente de Moraes. Let us hope, not only for his own sake but also for the good name of Brazil, that he may be able to clearly establish this explanation. With Deputy Glycerio, however, the case is quite different. He had strong motives for wishing to get Prudente de Moraes out of the presidency, for the success of his ticket in the coming election depends upon it. His personal supremacy as a political leader also depends upon the President's removal. His flight from Rio and his keeping away, implies that he has something to fear. The accusations against him are clear and convincing. And now, in his public statement, he admits knowledge of the plot to kill the President, but says he sent an anonymous communication to some of the President's friends to warn him, in which he mentioned no names. This is clearly protecting the criminals, even if he was not associated with them. He knew who they were, and yet failed to denounce them. And he left it to chance that his anonymous warning should serve to save the President from the assassin's hand. As for the active members of the conspiracy, Marcellino (the assassin) and Decelcino (the plotter) have made full confessions, and their testimony has been fully corroborated in many important respects by the testimony and admissions of others. We trust that no false sentiment of clemency will now interfere to save these men from merited punishment. Political assassination is one of the worst evils the country can have. If it is condoned this time, it will be employed again and again. If these disorders are to be checked, the authorities must be firm and severe.

The announcement made this morning that the government has arranged the sale to some foreign power of the naval vessels now under construction in Europe, will be received with sincere pleasure. It is a guarantee that the government is determined to reduce expenditures in every way possible. The naval vessels under construction are two ironclads and one cruiser—the *Marechal Deodoro*, *Marechal Floriano* and *Ambirante Albuquerque*—and their cost represents a very serious charge upon the treasury. To continue their construction would evidently occasion serious embarrassments to the government just at this moment, and it is fortunate therefore that some foreign power has been found willing to take over the contracts. This will relieve the treasury of the necessity of making periodic remittances to Europe, and of the considerable expense of maintaining a large staff of engineers and inspectors at the yards where these ships are being constructed. It may be a disappointment to some to see these ships lost to Brazil, but in our opinion this is far better than bankruptcy, and the world will think all the better of Brazil for the sacrifice. The first and most important obligation of the government is to improve the financial situation, and the first step toward that end is to reduce expenditures. In doing this the government will convince the financial world of its good intentions and thus save its good name.

THE NOVEMBER ASSASSINATION.

On the 10th inst. Police Delegate Vicente Neiva reported the result of his investigations in regard to the assassination of the minister of war and the attempt on the life of President Prudente de Moraes. He arrives at the conclusion that the following persons are responsible for the crime:

Marcellino Bispo de Mello (the assassin); Decelcino Martyr; José Rodrigues Cabral Nova; Capt. Manoel Francisco Moreira (who is also accused of being one of the murderers of Col. Gentil de Castro); Capt. Seráfico José Gonçalves (who is also implicated in the mutiny which occurred last May in the Military School); Capt. Marcos Curias Mariano de Campos (one of the reputed authors of the military murders committed under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto); Umbellino Pacheco; Capt. Rodolpho Lopes de Cruz; Major Jeronymo Teixeira Fogaça; Lieut.-Col. Antonio Evaristo de Rocha; José de Souza Velloso; Fortunato de Campos Me-

deiros (brother of ex-Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque who was one of the editors of the *Tempo* under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto); Joaquim Augusto Freire (one of the reputed authors of the military murders under Marshal Floriano's government); Vice-President Manoel Victorino Pereira; Senator João Correia; Deputy Francisco Glycerio; Deputy Barilina Lima; Deputy Irineu Machado (son-in-law of ex-Minister Carlos de Carvalho); Deputy Torquato Moreira and Deputy Alcindo Guimarães.

All of the accused are in custody except Vice-President Manoel Victorino, who is in this city; Deputy Glycerio, who is in the state of S. Paulo; Deputy Irineu Machado, who was supposed to have left the city, but now appears to be still here; Deputy Torquato Moreira, who is supposed to be in the state of Espírito Santo; Major Teixeira Fogaça, who is said to be in the state of Santa Catharina; and Umbellino Pacheco, whose whereabouts are unknown.

The report of the police-delegate is accompanied by the testimony of the witnesses, Judge Gusmão Lima and Antonio das Santos, and of the prisoners Marcellino, Decelcino, Freire, Moreira, Nova, Rocha, Marcos Curias, Lopes de Cruz and Velloso.

From these documents it appears that frequent meetings were held at which the conspirators freely discussed the means of assassinating the President. Vice-President Manoel Victorino, Senator João Correia and the five deputies implicated are not stated to have attended the meetings, but are accused of having encouraged the plot, and Deputy Irineu Machado is said to have furnished the money for buying the pistol.

In regard to Manoel Victorino, Decelcino says that in going to the senate one day he found the Vice-President conversing with Umbellino Machado. When the latter retired, Manoel Victorino turned to Decelcino and said:—“Well, Decelcino, how is the business getting on?”

This question, says Decelcino, showed him that the Vice-President had been informed of the plot and, entering into conversation with him on the subject, he ascertained that he had long been desirous of communicating directly with him on the subject and also with the convention of the Partido Republicano Federal.

He was advised by the Vice-President to write to him what he had to say on the subject, which he afterwards did at the headquarters of the 1st regiment of cavalry, using black ink instead of green, which he had always made a point of using. This letter he showed to Seráfico and to João Correia, afterwards delivering it in person to the Vice-President when, after reading it, expressed his approval.

There is said to be in the possession of the police authorities a letter from Manoel Victorino to ex-Inspector of Customs Hasselmann, in which he alludes to the probability of his having to take charge of the government in a critical emergency during the present presidential term of office. This letter, says Hasselmann, was given to the police after he had received from Manoel Victorino permission to show it to various persons.

Decelcino claims to have spoken twice on the subject with Glycerio, who on the second occasion advised him to wait until after the intended military insurrection in Bahia. Glycerio has admitted that he was aware of the plot and asserts that he took steps for causing the President to be warned. He adds that after being duly authorized he will give the names of the persons who were to convey the warning to the President.

Vice-President Manoel Victorino protests against the statements made in the police report and asserts that he awaits a proper opportunity of speaking freely to the nation.

Deputy Irineu Machado also protests against the statements relating to his complicity in the crime.

The papers relating to the case were sent to the police authorities to the judge of the 4th district court of this city. This judge, however, asserting that the case did not come under his jurisdiction, forwarded the papers to the judge of the federal court (Dr. Godofredo Cunha, son-in-law of Senator Quintino Bocayna), who has required the solicitor of the republic to report on the subject. This report, according to law, must be ready on or before day after to-morrow.

A court of enquiry is investigating the cases of such of the accused as are military men.

COFFEE NOTES

—Messrs. Zerremer, Balow & Co., of Santos, have written to the *Journal do Commercio* denying the assertion of the *Journal's* London correspondent that the said firm is the author of a telegram posted in the New York coffee exchange December 28 by Messrs. W. H. Crossin & Bro., to which is ascribed the further fall in the price of coffee.

—The Centro Commercial of this city has published a statement that 2,979,515 bags of coffee were dispatched for exportation at the *maré de vendas* in this city, during the six months ending December 31. Of these 1,181,166 bags were from the state of Rio de Janeiro, 1,692 bags were from São Paulo. The committee was unable to get the returns from Espírito Santo, the officials at Victoria paying no attention to the request for information.

—The *Município de S. Simão* says that the coming coffee crop has been very much injured by drouth, which will reduce it to less than half of the quantity anticipated. That paper probably refers to the crop in the vicinity of its place of publication.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Yellow fever has made its appearance at Ribeirão Bonito, São Paulo.

—The immigrant arrivals at Santos during the past year numbered 67,500 persons.

—Last year there were 896 births, 203 marriages and 679 deaths in Rio Claro, São Paulo.

—A boy was arrested in Campinas a few days ago while attempting to pass a counterfeit 100\$ note.

—Last year the receipts of the Campinas post office amounted to 171,305\$014 and the expenses to 141,512\$5612.

—Three counterfeit 200\$ notes, offered in payment of duties, were seized on the 14th inst. by the Marinhão custom-house.

—Cases of yellow fever have been reported from S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, but the local health authorities claim that they came from Ribeirão Bonito.

—Some of the ex-students of the Ceará military school, who were tried by a military court at Pernambuco, were unanimously acquitted on the 13th inst.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 17th announces the arrest of two passers of counterfeit 500\$ notes at Ribatitas. They had notes representing 100,000\$ in their possession.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has undertaken to pay Dr. Moreira Pinto a subsidy of 200\$ a month to assist him in travelling about the state to collect material for his *Dicionário Geographico do Brazil*.

The municipal council of Campinas, São Paulo, is making noteworthy progress. It has ordered the impounding of all vagrant dogs. There were 63 of them in the pound one day last week.

In S. Paulo on the 14th inst. Dr. Elias Noves was attacked and severely wounded by Dr. Edgard Prado. The wound was said to have stated to the police that Dr. Edgard was assisted by two friends.

Recent advices state that four hundred cases of arms have been received at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, coming from Buenos Aires. These military preparations on the part of Castilhos do not augur well for the future.

—General Glycerio was in São Paulo on the 12th—the day the police summary was published—and at 4 p. m. left for Campinas. Of course he must have had the news of the inclusion of his name among those held responsible for the crime of 31st November last. If he were innocent, he should return at once to Rio and stand trial, instead of starting for the interior.

—The Petropolis Ladies Aid Society is giving a novel birthday party on Thursday next at the Collegio Americano. The friends of the society are all invited to send in as many nickels as the years of their ages (which of course remain a profound secret, as no body would knowingly disclose such a thing as one's age) and in this way celebrate their own birthday. If they can be present, there will be sherbet and cake with which to celebrate the festival.

—We learn from a reliable source that typhoid fever is endemic in the city of São Paulo, and the cases are to be counted by an alarmingly high figure during the month. The local physicians have been calling it *febre paulista* in order to give the town a distinction in that line, but it is nothing but typhoid fever caused by bad sewer connections. Until the truth is recognized and greater care is taken with the house plumbing, the fever will continue to plague the residents of São Paulo.

—An interesting business transaction has just come to light in Campinas, São Paulo, where a Spaniard, named Rodriguez, sold his wife, Mercedes, to a Portuguese, named Azevedo, for the sum of 1,000\$. Azevedo paid the money, Rodriguez giving him a receipt for it, and then carried his purchase home with him.

But, being a Portuguese, he began to suspect that the transaction was not secure, and he therefore demanded a new document which should explicitly declare the woman to be his, and should be signed before two witnesses. Rodriguez refused to do this, and the dispute was carried before the police, where Azevedo finally said he was willing to return the woman if Rodriguez would give him back his money with interest. To this the Spaniard objected, as he considered that the possession of Mercedes was good equivalent for any interest charge. The dispute is a knotty one, but the police were quite equal to it, for they clapped the two men in jail and deposited Mercedes, the apple of discord, in the house of Captain Silvino Mauricio.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

A performance of *Beauty and the Beast* under the presidency of Sir Henry Irving was given by amateurs in Pernambuco on the 29th of December. The piece was well staged and the acting throughout good. The chief character *Beauty* was in the hands of Miss Iris C. Benton, whose acting and singing was excellent, and the success of the piece was in a great measure due to her good acting. She was at her best in the 4th scene, when her acting and singing of a song called *Daddy's Home*, was far above the average acting of the rest of the caste. Praise is also due to Miss Edie Fellows, Miss Violet Fenton and Miss Gladys Fellows, the last named young lady being particularly good in the 4th scene. A very pretty *skirt dance* was executed by Miss Violet Fellows in the last scene.

CAST.

PRINCE LORRITO Mr. T. A. Comber.
(*Or the Beast*)
MONEYBAGS Mr. F. H. C. Tarver.
(*A rich Merchant*)
PERTINAX Mr. G. F. Fellows.
(*A mischievous Fairy*)
TRICKSEY Master Ian Mackintosh.
MIDDLEBY Colin Mackintosh.
PICKLE Georges King.
BRINVOLENTIA Miss Violet Fenton.
(*A good Fairy*)
BO-PEEP (A country girl) Miss M. Fenton.
PHEDELIA Miss Gladys Fellows.
DIVA Miss Edie Fellows.
FAIRIES, ETC. Misses Gertrude Ramlall, Hazel Ramlall, Rosie King, Clara King, Dora Mackintosh, Frank Fellows, Edgar Fellows.
and
BEAUTY Miss Iris C. Benton.
(*Moneybags' youngest daughter*)

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Who is the man who talks of some blessed land where it is always afternoon? I ought to remember, but I cannot. Where is that land? *Ke must du das land?* I have asked Creepwood who says I am always wandering in my speculations, and that he believes it ought to be the land where it is always afternoon. Mickey clipped in, and said he thought, boggah! it must be Ireland. Being somewhat nettled, I reminded him that Ireland was the distressful land where it was always before breakfast. He retired in disgust.

Tantrid, however, as all travellers between Rio and S. Paulo are aware, is the land where the breakfast is always on the table. *O almoço está na mesa*; and those presents are to the credit of those of your readers who do watch such things that the broad gauge line is to be continued on from that happy place to Aparecida. Life is short, but Art is long, and it is necessary to have much *patience*. Some of your younger readers may live to see it extol right up to S. Paulo; but by that time between high taxes and low exchange, I fear the breakfast will have disappeared from the table!

Chico Tanoeiro, the notorious bandit, who escaped on the 22nd instant from the hands of the police in a very extraordinary manner, has, so far, not been recaptured.

He was on his way, bound, and in custody of an officer and party of soldiers, from Cerqueira Cesar, on the Sorocabana railway, to S. Paulo, and on arriving at a point on the line where the gradient is very steep, jumped out from the midst of his captors into a large field full of soft earth. Owing to the wild and fearful velocity with which the Sorocabana engine was creeping up the hill, the train could not be stopped for about half an hour! The consequence was that when the officer and his men returned to the place of the occurrence, they found that Chico Tanoeiro had disappeared, leaving merely the mark of his outfalls in the *terra fofa*. This, with his photograph, which he also kindly sat for at Avare, are the sole mementoes now in their possession of a brief but pleasant acquaintance.

The officer in charge returned to Botucatu seeking animals to set out in pursuit of the fugitive, says the account, which adds, sorrowfully, and probably at this moment *Ida anda ella pelos matos e pelos campos*—looking under every bush for the slippery spring-heeled Jack whom it cost so much trouble to capture, and so little to lose. Thus we see that even out here in Brazil, the policeman's lot is not altogether a happy one.

Still, after all, he will probably be taken eventually, and if so will surely be punished. There may, it is true, be a miscarriage of justice on the part of the law; but there will be none on that of the railway company. These are not times for desiring the day of small things. Chico Tanoeiro, thief and murderer as he is, has added to his crimes that of infringing the Company's by-laws, and will have to pay his twenty miles for jumping through the window, or there is no justice in Brazil.

I hinted last week that the programme of our S. Paulo amusements had for the present

come to an end. It is therefore, I think, not out of place here to recall the fact that the credit of its initiation, and successful conduct, belongs almost, if not quite, exclusively to the hostess of Heirne Lodge. Those interested in the church, too, are not likely to forget that had the keeping up of a choir depended on any one else than the lady referred to, the music would probably have been such as not even a very earnest Christian could have tolerated; while the pretty and comfortable parsonage, lately erected, owes its speedy completion to her exertions. "Palman qui meruit ferat!"

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 13th January, 1898.

RAILROAD NOTES

The government has duly authorized The Leopoldina Railway Company Limited, to transport business in Brazil.

The new management of the Leopoldina has already reduced the time between Petropolis and this city to two hours, and is now seeking to insure the comfort of passengers and punctuality in the running of trains.

The repeated reclamations against the chief of traffic on the Uniao Sorocabana e Itanua line, ought to receive the attention of the directors. There should be no discrimination in the service, and the traffic manager should use his best efforts to serve every one.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Italian cruiser *Unbia* entered port on the 6th and took her departure on the 12th.

There was a collision in port on the 11th between the outgoing Brazilian steamer *Pampa* and the incoming German steamer *Tahsburg*, resulting in considerable damage to the *Pampa*, whose departure had to be postponed.

It was telegraphed to S. Paulo on the 11th that a proposal had been made to purchase an important Brazilian navigation company with German capital. The dispatch added that the Banco da Republica would not refuse its approval.

A Para telegram of the 16th says that the Lloyd Brasileiro str. *Maranhão* had collided with the Maranhense str. *Oriente* on entering port that day, the latter being sunk. The *Oriente* was on a small bar in the bay of Guajará, near Para.

A Philadelphia press dispatch of December 13th says:—A plan has also been under consideration by foreign interests for opening a direct service between this port and Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro. The United States and Brazil Steamship Company, controlled by German capital, has decided to start a line from Philadelphia, and the first vessel, the steamship *Cipha*, will sail from here on December 25 for the above ports. The *Cipha* will take out flour and machinery and bring back coffee.—This is evidently nothing but a transfer of certain steamers of the Slosson line from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

LOCAL NOTES

The municipal chamber of Jalcá, S. Paulo, has authorized the intendente to contract a loan of 200,000.

General Carlos Telles, appointed to the command of the frontier at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, has left for the south.

The naval library and museum have been reopened to the public. The hours of admission are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

In some streets the water is turned on so irregularly, and for so brief a period, that residents are unable to take advantage of it. The only recourse is to have a tank.

The minister of foreign affairs was informed on Friday last that the President of the United States had appointed Mr. T. Dawson as secretary of legation at this capital.

The Ohio dictator will be pleased to learn that the Havas agency has translated his name into Murkanna. It is not widely different from Mark Hanna, but still there is a difference.

It is said that the Vice-President is preparing a manifesto to the country in defence of his conduct. The best manifesto he can prepare, is a convincing defence in the criminal accusations against him.

The government has released Senator Pinheiro Machado, Deputy José Mariano, Deputy Thomaz de Costa, Domingos Gomes da Costa and Verissimo Vieira, who had been arrested for political reasons.

It will be a curious circumstance to see Quintino Benvista's son-in-law presiding at the trial of Deputy Glycerio and other prominent members of the federal party. The result is not difficult to foresee.

The government has cancelled the concession of military honors to Jeronymo Teixeira França, which were granted 15th November 1893. One by one the tools of the dictator are proving themselves unworthy of the honors conferred upon them.

The artillery which had been captured by the families from Col. Moreira Cesar and which afterwards fell into the hands of Gen. Arthur Oscar when he took Camdos, has arrived from Bahia and is stored at the arsenal in this city. It is said to be very much damaged.

Two well-known ruffians fell out and had a peculiar duel in Rua Barão de S. Felix on the evening of the 11th inst. They fought with razors in true *capanga* style, but were not able to finish because of police interference. Both of them were slashed, but unhappily the wounds are not serious.

There was an interesting exhibition of chess last Saturday evening at the rooms of the Club Andreu Fluminense, the champion Stanislas Sittenfeld playing twenty simultaneous matches with local players. The club's secretary will kindly accept our thanks for the courteous invitation sent to this office.

We hear that Mr. W. G. Wagstaff, Her Majesty's consul-general at this port, has lately been presented with the Queen's Jubilee Medal, struck in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. Mr. Wagstaff will be the recipient of many congratulations, among which we desire ours to be included.

Gen. Carlos Telles left last Saturday for Rio Grande do Sul on the steamer *Pampa* *Alger*, where he will take command of the garrison of Bagé. He takes with him the 4th and 3rd battalions of infantry, which will form a part of that garrison. The former has 9 officers and 179 men and the latter 11 officers and 270 men.

Dr. Americo Werneck, in an article in the *Debate*, says that he has no confidence in the official statistics of the amount of paper money in circulation in Brazil. He estimates it at over 1,000,000,000 and asserts that no account has been kept of the sums issued, especially during the administration of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

The Secretary of the United States legation formally notified the minister of foreign affairs on the 15th that Minister E. H. Conger has been transferred to the legation at Pekin, and that the President of the United States would nominate Mr. Bryan to the vacancy here. If we are not mistaken Mr. Bryan was first designated for Pekin.

By a decree of the 14th the President revokes that of 23rd of November, 1893, by which Dr. Ruy Barbosa was deprived of the honors of a brigadier general. As a civilian and a prominent advocate of the supremacy of civil government, we should be glad to see Dr. Ruy Barbosa firmly decline to accept honors which imply the superiority of military offices.

Mark Twain's many admirers here will be pleased to hear that his last book, "Following the Equator," a record of his recent journey around the world, will soon be offered for sale in Brazil. The book is sold only by subscription. It contains about 600 pages, is beautifully printed and is lavishly illustrated. From the extracts which we have seen it appears to be another "Innocent Abroad" only on a larger scale.

In the confession of the assassin Marcelino, he says that he practically fired at a mark in the editorial office of *O Jacobino*, the firing occurring when parts were passing in order not to attract attention. The police then examined the room, and found the slugs buried in the wall just as Marcelino had said. On the morning of the crime, he accidentally fired the pistol and nearly made Decebolino his victim.

Persons desiring to make use of the Strangers' Hospital for yellow fever cases, should never wait a moment. It is cruel to the patient and unfair to the hospital to wait until the case is declared serious. It has been amply proved that the patient has a very good chance for recovery if proper treatment is begun at once, but if his friends wait until the second stage of the disease and then move him, the chances are turned against him.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Frank A. Webb, accountant of the London and River Plate Bank, of this city, which occurred on the 15th inst. soon after his arrival in England. He had been through a severe attack of typhoid fever in this city, which left his lungs seriously diseased, and his return home in winter seems to have hastened the fatal result. He was a great favorite in this city, where his untimely loss will be sincerely mourned.

Telegrams were published here on the morning of the 14th inst., announcing the transfer of Minister E. H. Conger from Rio de Janeiro to Pekin. While the transfer may be considered a mark of confidence, for the Chinese mission promises to be one of exceptional importance for the next few years, we are compelled, for personal reasons, to express our sincere regret for the change. This is Mr. Conger's second term in this capital, and a host of warm personal friends here will deeply regret his departure.

Deputy Glycerio has made a public statement in regard to the police report on his connection with the conspiracy against the President. He ridicules the idea that he was connected with the plot, but admits that he was informed of it by Deputy Barbosa Lima, and says that he advised the President's friends of it, but without mentioning his own name or those of Barbosa Lima or Decebolino Martyn. He then knew of the plot, and did nothing to stop it but to send an anonymous warning to one or more of the President's friends!

It is easy to foresee what the murderers of the minister of war, when brought to trial, will allege in their defence. "We treacherously attempted," they will say, "to take the life of Admiral Castelnau de Mello with an infernal machine, a poisoned dagger and a dynamite bomb concealed in a launch unly protected by the unauthorized use of the flag of a friendly nation. For this villainous act we received, not animadversion, but praise. When we suggested that the poisoned bread and poisoned water should be sent to the garrison of Villegagnon, we were not rebuked. And, when we barbarously murdered Barão de Itabora, Barão do Serra Azul, the Laureis, the Carvalhos and hundreds of other prisoners, we were not punished, but rewarded. Congress even voted resolutions approving of our acts. We accordingly expect to be triumphantly and honorably acquitted."

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 13th inst., the wife of J. W. Richardson, of a daughter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Port Cruz; Vol. 1, No. 1. A new review of art and literature under the direction of Sr. Oliveira Gomes.

We are indebted to the American Bank Note Company, for copies of its well-known calendar. It is the most convenient as well as the most artistic calendar which we have received.

BUSINESS NOTES

From Bahia there were shipped last year 23,761,225 kilos of tobacco valued at 22,418,559\$141.

The last sugar crop in Sergipe is said to have been large and the reports of the cotton crop are favorable.

The government is inviting tenders for six Siderm machines for various custom-houses throughout the country.

A defalcation of 3,700\$ has been discovered in the postoffice at Parangará. The agent, José Agostinho dos Santos, will probably be arrested.

Among the arrivals per the Lamport & Holt steamer *Galileo* were Messrs. F. E. Pennington and Edward E. Parsons, representatives of the North and South American Transportation Co.

At the meeting of shareholders of the Banco Nacional on Tuesday there was appointed a committee for appraising the assets with the view of reorganizing the bank. It is said that the majority favors liquidation.

A fraud has been committed by an employee of the Companhia Stearica de São Paulo, representing a large amount. The dishonest clerk is named Raul Cirne, and he has confessed and restored a part of the money taken.

The Banco Mercantil de Bahia reports gross profits for last year to the amount of 1,069,172\$75. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared and the sum of 70,000\$ carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to 870,000\$.

When do the authorities propose to withdraw their embargo on the electric power house of the Jardim Botânico company? Why not have a thorough inspection of the premises, and then permit the company to put its plant in order for a resumption of business?

A journal of Bahia says that the commercial crisis in this city is intense. Among the failures reported are those of Costa, Navarro & Co. and Oliveira Cardoso & Co. The latter are said to have been very important coffee merchants, in fact one of the largest firms in this branch of business in Bahia.

It may have been right and necessary for the prefect to veto the bill granting increased fares to the Botanical Garden tramway, but what does he propose to do for the public? The company is now unable to handle the traffic, and the fares will not admit of new expenditures. Must the public pay and then ride on the footboard?

At the end of last year the deposits bearing interest at the 12 principal banks of this city amounted to 273,369,215\$112, against 317,613,231\$931 on the 30th of last June. The deposits not bearing interest amounted to 107,311,553\$635,562, against 31,172,164\$98 on June 30. The deposits of the latter class were all at the branches of four foreign banks.

The Companhia Geral de Servicos Maritimos, which has been engaged in the service of loading and unloading vessels in this port for many years, has lately passed under new management and has been thoroughly reorganized. The company has provided new material for the better execution of its service, which is good guarantee for its undertakings.

The *Jornal do Commercio* and *Gazeta de Noticias* of this morning assert that the government has succeeded in transferring to a foreign power the contracts for the three rival vessels now under construction in Europe. These vessels are the ironclads *Marshall Borda* and *Marshall Floriano*, and the cruiser *Almirante Borda*. We have frequently recommended this step.

The cash balances of the foreign banks in this city decreased between Nov. 30 and Dec. 31 from 95,247,070\$81 to 66,095,56\$85. The decrease is probably due to the internal loan.

The new water tax is imposed at the rates of 51\$ per annum for residences of the first class, and 36\$ for those of the second class. Houses with a rental of 2,400\$, and upwards, are considered as first class. Schools, asylums, hospitals, religious and civil associations, and infirmaries which do not now enjoy exemptions, will pay 100 reis per cubic meter, while bathing establishments, stables, and industrial establishments will pay 150 reis per cubic meter.

The regulations have been issued for the execution of the increased tax on travellers, which is double what it was before. The tax now is for railways, 40 reis on each 200 reis (20 per cent.) on passages up to 6500\$, and 2500\$ on all fares above 6500\$. For steamship fares the tax is 40 reis on each 2500\$ (16 per cent.) up to 100\$00, and 2500\$ on all passages above 100\$00. Art. 5 provides, however, that all fares under 100\$00 shall be levied by the nation or states, or by private subsidized and guaranteed companies, and under 100\$00 unsubsidized steamship companies, are exempt from this tax. The passages and passes conceded by the government are also exempt.

Brazilian business, though not active, has shown a little increase during the past week, and in certain lines purchases, it is claimed, have been quite satisfactory. In manufactured exports, for instance, the transactions through foreign houses, according to some manufacturers, have been large. During the latter part of last week and the beginning of the present one upwards of 200,000 worth was purchased. Machinery seems to be the next trade in which an improvement is noticeable for that market. Last week's transactions reached to considerably over 85,000, and this week several contracts have been closed. It is stated by the firms shipping extensively in this line that the first part of next year will surely bring to this market a number of orders for track material.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 17.

We hear very good accounts of the San Bento Gold Estates Mines in Minas Geraes, Brazil. This company was brought out this year, the object being to exploit a very large area, about 10,000 acres, of low grade ore. The estimated average was about 10 dwts. of gold to the ton, but it is being found to be much richer in many points, as much as 100 dwts. and in places, being found. The ore is so friable that it does not need stamps to work it, being simply pulverized through rollers and at once put into the cyanide tanks. The advantage of this class of mining is that it is almost certainly a steady industrial undertaking, in fact, not a speculation. The public did not take up the shares to any extent when the company was brought out. They are now firmly held in a few hands, and could only be obtained at a considerable premium. The capital of the company is 6,250,000, and the estimated revenue about 2,800,000 per annum.—*South American Journal*, Dec. 25.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Santos *trachadura* collected 1,162,468\$583 in the month of December, principally from coffee.

The contract was signed on the 11th inst. by which the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil transfers its obligations on account of "oil to culture" for government account, to the Banco Hypothecario do Brazil. These obligations represent an aggregate of 10,950,000\$, and the last named bank will have 25 years to repay the government.

According to a Montevideo telegram a private letter received there says that the government knows who are causing the fall in exchange, and will perhaps expel them from the country. Of course this is only a report, but if the government is thinking of so silly a measure, it will be wise to think again before acting. Such a step will not prevent a fall in exchange.

The treasury financiers certainly deserve a leather medal. Not long since they took over that dilapidated exposition bankrupt in the Largo da Lapa at a valuation of 500,000\$, the payment being effected by the process known as "balancing accounts" with Banco da Republica. Now, it is said, the government is offering the building for 4,362,500\$ to any one who will undertake to remove it within a period of 15 days. No wonder the national finances are all wrong!

A correspondent writes:—The reputed passing by the Brazilian chamber of the bill for the leasing of the state railways referred only to a measure which had for its object to obtain for the government more time for negotiations. According to the laws, the time fixed for conclusion of all arrangements would shortly expire. In consequence of the floating of an internal loan and the issue of treasury bonds, the immediate necessity of money by the government has been met, and the leasing of the state railways is no longer so urgent. The negotiations between the government and the Anglo-German syndicate are still, however, being carried on.—*Financial News*, Dec. 22.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, January 17th, 1908

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	
gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	
in U. S. coin at \$26.65 per £	
1 \$100.....	51 75
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1852 cts	
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold.....	8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today..... 6 1/2 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 4500

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 250 1/2 gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$26.65 per £..... 1500

Value of \$100 (\$1.80 per £ 1, 4r. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 74 1/2

Value of £ 1 sterling in 35 3/4

EXCHANGE.

January 11.—The official rate was still 6 1/2, and the market was decidedly steeper than yesterday. Nothing was reported in bank at a better figure than 6 1/2, but the money market on the street at 2 1/2 1/2 did not seem inclined to submit to the conditions of sellers at this rate. The bank selling was very quiet at 6 1/2, but the market was still to be considered business at anything under 6 1/2, which sellers considered excessive. The frictions of the market might have resulted from certain bills which were coming out, or the demand might have been excessive. These hypotheses were correct only in an advance on the street. The market was very quiet at 6 1/2 for bank and 6 1/2 1/2 for other sterling. Nothing was reported in gold, or coverings at the Bolsa, nor on the street.

January 12.—The market opened steady, without change in the official rate, some of the banks refused to sell at 6 1/2, and money openly being offered at 6 1/2 1/2. At other times the bank selling was offering at 6 1/2, but about midday every bill obtainable at this rate was bought, and then the official rate at 6 1/2 something was done in other sterling on the street. There was very little doing all day, and at the close bank selling was still to be had in small sums, and for good money at 6 1/2, while the banks, although not bidding 6 1/2, were buyers of this quotation. The trading transactions declared comprised bank selling at 6 1/2, and other bills at 6 1/2 1/2. Stagnation in the coffee market was said to have caused the lack of sterling. Nothing was reported in gold on the street, and the Bolsa closed with sellers at 75 per 100 gold.

January 13.—The market came to a halt at once, effort to sustain the market at 6 1/2, and nearly all furnished bills, with some conditions of course, throughout the morning, although there were buyers at 6 1/2, and there was money at 6 1/2 outside. One of the foreign banks steadily refused to draw sterling at the official rate, but the London & River Plate bank continued to draw for good money at 6 1/2 up to the close, although there were counter buyers of any kind of ready sterling at this rate, and later Santos was quoted at 6 1/2, business being then reported at 6 1/2 1/2. In the afternoon everything was quiet, and the day closed with bank selling at 6 1/2 1/2 for every body, at 6 1/2 for good money, and with other bills at 6 1/2 1/2. The small business reported was in bank at 6 1/2 1/2, with other sterling at 6 1/2 1/2. Sellers of the Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers of gold.

January 14.—The Banco da Republica and the London & River Plate bank were officially at 6 1/2, and furnished bills, for good money, all day. The other foreign banks, after some hesitation, posted 6 1/2 1/2. The course of the market showed very little change, and the purchasers, to whom for the first time was known to themselves, the two banks were selling at 6 1/2, though all offering on the street at this rate. The offering of the banks was required by bills to pay the same rate, and business was also reported at 6 1/2. In the afternoon everything was quiet, and the day closed with bank selling at 6 1/2 1/2 for every body, at 6 1/2 for good money, and with other bills at 6 1/2 1/2. The small business reported was in bank at 6 1/2 1/2, with other sterling at 6 1/2 1/2. Sellers of the Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers of gold.

January 15.—The London & River Plate bank opened at 6 1/2, but withdrew its table during the day, and the other foreign banks continued to the close of business, while the London & Brazilian Bank and the Banque de Paris continued to the close of business, and the market was a fair one of the position of the market, and no one seemed to care particularly in other than bank selling were done at 6 1/2, but the demand was sharp, and the market declined and null 6 1/2 was not reached at the banks and in the street. The bank selling was at 6 1/2 1/2, and before money, outside the banks, at 6 1/2 1/2, and before the close there showed a little more animation, commencing to draw at 6 1/2, upon which bills at once came out at 6 1/2, and for three 6 1/2 1/2 in other times reported were in bank at 6 1/2 1/2, and on the street no sellers of gold at the Bolsa, and on the street no sellers of gold at 2500, and 25 pieces of 72500.

January 16.—The banks all posted 6 1/2, but the market opened a little uncertain, with free buyers at 1 1/2, and something done in other than bank selling at 6 1/2 1/2. The demand was sharp, and the market declined and null 6 1/2 was not reached at the banks and in the street. The bank selling was at 6 1/2 1/2, and before money, outside the banks, at 6 1/2 1/2, and before the close there showed a little more animation, commencing to draw at 6 1/2, upon which bills at once came out at 6 1/2, and for three 6 1/2 1/2 in other times reported were in bank at 6 1/2 1/2, and on the street no sellers of gold at the Bolsa, and on the street no sellers of gold at 2500, and 25 pieces of 72500.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JANUARY 17.	
1 Apolices, 58.....	825,000
2 do.....	825
3 do.....	1,000
4 do.....	250
5 do.....	250
6 do.....	250
7 do.....	250
8 do.....	250
9 do.....	250
10 do.....	250
11 do.....	250
12 do.....	250
13 do.....	250
14 do.....	250
15 do.....	250
16 do.....	250
17 do.....	250
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80 do.....	250
81 do.....	250
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83 do.....	250
84 do.....	250
85 do.....	250
86 do.....	250
87 do.....	250
88 do.....	250
89 do.....	250
90 do.....	250
91 do.....	250
92 do.....	250
93 do.....	250
94 do.....	250
95 do.....	250
96 do.....	250
97 do.....	250
98 do.....	250
99 do.....	250
100 do.....	250

JANUARY 12.	
1 Apolices, 58.....	825,000
2 do.....	825
3 do.....	1,000
4 do.....	250
5 do.....	250
6 do.....	250
7 do.....	250
8 do.....	250
9 do.....	250
10 do.....	250
11 do.....	250
12 do.....	250
13 do.....	250
14 do.....	250
15 do.....	250
16 do.....	250
17 do.....	250
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95 do.....	250
96 do.....	250
97 do.....	250
98 do.....	250
99 do.....	250
100 do.....	250

7 Republica.....	125
8 do.....	125
9 do.....	125
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95 do.....	125
96 do.....	125
97 do.....	125
98 do.....	125
99 do.....	125
100 do.....	125

JANUARY 13.	
1 Apolices, 58.....	825,000
2 do.....	825
3 do.....	1,000
4 do.....	250
5 do.....	250
6 do.....	250
7 do.....	250
8 do.....	250
9 do.....	250
10 do.....	250
11 do.....	250
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95 do.....	250
96 do.....	250
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98 do.....	250
99 do.....	250
100 do.....	250

JANUARY 14.	
1 Apolices, 58.....	825,000
2 do.....	825
3 do.....	1,000
4 do.....	250
5 do.....	250
6 do.....	250
7 do.....	250
8 do.....	250
9 do.....	250
10 do.....	250
11 do.....	250
12 do.....	250
13 do.....	250
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20 do.....	250
21 do.....	250
22 do.....	250
23 do.....	250
24 do.....	250
25 do.....	250
26 do.....	250
27 do.....	25

Hannah Blanchard.....	Sunderland	—
Ida of Elm.....	Hamburg	18 Dec.
Jaqueline.....	Hamburg	7 Nov.
Julius Palm.....	Brunswick	—
King David (str.).....	Cardiff	—
Lafayette.....	Plymouth	22 Dec.
Louis.....	Hamburg	—
Lizzie (str.).....	Cardiff	—
Marjorie.....	Opotia	—
Maynard Mitchell.....	Savannah	19 Nov.
Mayory Glen.....	Bangkok	18 Sept.
Melania.....	Pensacola	7 Dec.
Michael.....	Brunswick	—
Maristaw (str.).....	Sunderland	—
New City.....	Cardiff	3 Dec.
New moon.....	Portland	—
Santa Rosa.....	New York	14 Dec.
Santa Rosa (str.).....	Hartlepool	20 Dec.
Pioneer.....	Hamburg	4 Dec.
Priscilla.....	Baltimore	6 Dec.
P. Jane Albert.....	Savannah	—
Robert S. Bernard.....	Pensacola	29 Nov.
Robt Isom.....	Pensacola	—
Rhett.....	Cardiff	20 Dec.
Rose Innes.....	New York	—
Sara.....	Savannah	20 Sept.
Seymour (str.).....	Baltimore	—
Shadrach.....	Newport News	14 Dec.
Thomas Hiland.....	Rumson	—
Vera.....	Pensacola	20 Nov.
Victoria.....	Opotia	—
Viviano.....	Opotia	—
Zedek.....	Hamburg	—
Z. King.....	Ship Island	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Jan. 10	Nile Br.	Southampton* 17 ds.	Royal Mail
10	Galileo Blg.	New York* 21 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
10	Elbow Br.	Cardiff 3 ds.	Large Imports
10	Cundell Br.	do* 29 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co
10	Pandora Anst.	Santos 25 ds.	Roumanier & Co.
11	Babington Ger.	Hamburg* 25 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
11	S. Paulo Gr.	do* 30 ds.	do
11	Halsburg Gr.	Bremen* 32 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
12	Margdalena Br.	River Plate 14 ds.	Royal Mail
12	Phidias Br.	Glasgow* 25 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
12	Concordia Fr.	Santos 22 ds.	Chargers Réunis.
12	Antwerp City Br.	Cardiff 2 ds.	Central Railway
14	City of Columbia Amer.	New York* 27 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
14	Charente Fr.	River Plate 5 ds.	To order.
14	Corrientes Ger.	Hamburg* 23 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
15	Buenos Aires Ger.	Ilavre* 25 ds.	Chargers Réunis.
15	Paraguacu Fr.	Rosario*	Stanell & Co.
15	Clio Nor.	Montevideo, 6 ds.	Rio Flor Mills
15	Ida Br.	Santos 1 d.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
15	Wartburg Gr.	Santos 1 d.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
15	Canning Br.	do 15 1/2 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
16	Cordoba Fr.	Bordeaux* 21 ds.	A. Florin & Co.
16	Minas Ital.	Genoa* 25 ds.	Phidias & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Jan. 11	Nile Br.	River Plate.	Sundries.
11	S. Paulo Gr.	Santos.	do
11	V. de Rosario Fr.	Southampton.*	do
11	Margdalena Br.	Trieste.*	do
12	Pandora Anst.	New York	Coffee.
12	Phidias Br.	do	do
12	Taormina Ger.	do	do
12	Endeavour Br.	New Orleans.	do
12	Babington Ger.	Santos.	Ballast
12	Corrientes Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
12	Charente Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
12	Phidias Br.	Santos	do
12	Galileo Blg.	New York*.	do
12	Wartburg Gr.	Bremen*	do
12	White Cross Br.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro,

January 16th, 1898.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
Ing Mabel Jordan.....	899	Dec 13	Boston.....	B. Ferreira & Trind.
Ing R. P. Pettigrew.....	854	31	Portland.....	F. L. Ferraz
Ing Glad Tidings.....	603	Jan. 12	Baltimore.....	Norton, Megaw & Co.
Austrian				
Ing Emma.....	568	Dec. 22	Marseilles.....	A. Avenir & Co.
British				
bk Kirkdale.....	760	Nov. 26	London.....	To order
bk Whitcomb.....	1258	Dec. 13	Pensacola.....	Empreza Industrial
Ing Walden.....	281	20	Satilla.....	Terraz Subrinho & Co.
sp Four Winds.....	1753	23	Leith.....	Gas Company
sp Macedonia.....	1153	Jan. 13	Saline Pass.....	Torvald
by Union.....	103	13	Paspheas.....	L. A. Magalhães & Co.
bk Mary.....	313	13	Glasgow.....	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Glandorv.....	2133	7	Rangoon.....	Norton, Megaw & Co.
bk Glandorv.....	1235	8	Rangoon.....	Norton, Megaw & Co.
bk Glandorv.....	1920	16	Rangoon.....	H. Stoltz & Co.
German				
bk Mirella.....	681	Dec 11	Hamburg.....	H. Stoltz & Co.
bk Vespug.....	1089	28	Liverpool.....	Time & Co.
Ing Wilhelm.....	247	Jan. 1	Hamburg.....	C. Heckler & Co.
Italian				
bk Loreto.....	646	Dec 6	Marseilles.....	A. Avenir & Co.
Norwegian				
sp Parthena.....	1256	Dec. 4	Pensacola.....	To order
bk Assyria.....	1027	4	Cardiff.....	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Janmy.....	512	23	Cardiff.....	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Nor.....	772	29	Hamburg.....	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Arendia.....	1277	Jan. 5	Arrossa.....	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Hama.....	418	8	Wishy.....	Walter, Block & Co.
bk Prince Louis.....	1508	12	Cardiff.....	Brazilian Coal Co
bk Prince Anador.....	1814	13	Leith.....	Gas Co.
bk Prince Victor.....	1013	13	Leith.....	Gas Co.
Portuguese				
sp Oceano.....	1123	Aug. 25	Illa do Sal.....	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Constanta.....	1064	Nov. 4	Porto.....	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Junilho.....	208	Jan. 4	Opotia.....	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Venturoso.....	484	6	Opotia.....	J. A. G. Santos & Co.
Szechak				
bk Zaima.....	318	Dec. 29	Wishy.....	Empreza Industrial

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --January 17th

Circulation		Public Funds	
252,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apohre).....	815,500—	1,135,000
102,635,000	Bonds of 1908.....	741,000—	840,000
124,063,000	Stock 4 1/2% (gold) converted.....	995,000—	1,000,000
11,752,000	Gold Loan, 1908, 6 1/2%.....		
24,327,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....		
15,352,000	do do 1886, 4 1/2%.....		
17,260,000	State of Espírito Santo.....		
10,630,000	do do Minas Geraes, 5%.....		
15,600,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 5%.....		
4,000,000	Empresario Municipal.....	152,000—	155,000
24,660,000			
Capital		Banks	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	5000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	3 200— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	2 000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	6 000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	3 000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	9 000— Jan. 97
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	6 000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	9 000— Jan. 98
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	4 500— Jan. 98
Capital		Railways	
3,500,000\$	Caravelhas a Aymorés.....	180\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	—
16,000,000	Minambinho.....	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Iguazu.....	200	—
42,000,000	Viação Petreza Sapucaia.....	200	—
Capital		Tramways	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Oct. 97
12,000,000	S. Christóvão.....	200	— July 97
Capital		Mills	
16,000,000\$	Alfama.....	200\$	— Sept. 97
8,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Aug. 97
3,000,000	Carteira.....	200	— Jan. 98
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	— Aug. 97
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	— Feb. 97
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	— Mar. 97
1,500,000	Manifactory Fluminense.....	200	— Mar. 97
1,000,000	Petropolis.....	200	— Jan. 98
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	— Jan. 98
350,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	— Jan. 98

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COELHO & DIAS.

Provision Merchants, Shipping Grocers and general dealers.
A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

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Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones.

Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like

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PARIS BRILLIANTS.

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Sheet, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

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GINGER ALE.

Made in S. Paulo by Ista Zerdos & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast make.

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NOTHMANN

ARP & Co.

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Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles of the world.



HUMBER, Beeston

COLUMBIA and HARTFORD,
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NOTHMANN, Berlin.

It is useless to proclaim the merits of the above machines, whose perfections are known all over the world and are rivaled by no other makes.

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RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

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Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

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RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77 A-79
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Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH WHISKY



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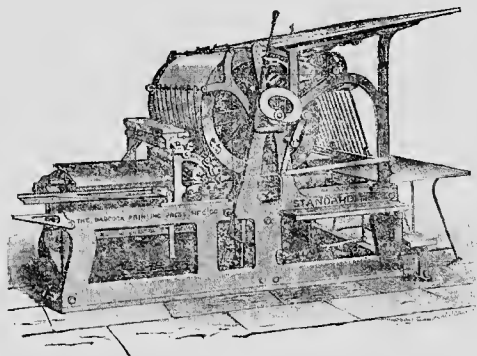
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From the old firm Heidsieck
ESTABLISHED IN 1785
Cuvée Blanche,
Sec.
Brut Extra.
115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for instance, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.

AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS

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26 cases were treated on board a "Glin-da" by Dr. Eranio Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians. With the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impovertment of blood, weakness of the legs, and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$5.00 per box, \$25.00 for 5 and \$35.00 for 12 boxes.

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Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
Jan. 23	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 26	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
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ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. Inva-
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The Steamer

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